

manent magnets of molybdenum steel might easily be rigged up by proprietors of claims which carry large quantities of black sands. Attention is directed to the occurrence of bornite at Selkirk and Indian River, carrying gold values to the amount of \$38.72 and \$36.52 per ton respectively. A specimen of iron pyrites from Eldorado Creek carried gold to the amount of \$938.26 per ton, another specimen from the same creek assayed \$37.20 per ton. The assays of auriferous quartz from Montana Creek, Quartz Creek and Chichaco Gulch, as reported, give the high values of \$283.79, \$268.76 and \$907.41 respectively per ton of ore. These values were obtained from five assays of doubtless picked specimens, and therefore, as Mr. Beaudette points out in his report, no conclusion can be drawn from such assay as to the average contents of the ores. Only a mill-run of sufficient quantities of the ore would furnish a basis for the calculation of the probable average contents. An inspection of the assay returns furnishes convincing proof of the abundance and wide distribution of auriferous quartz and gold bearing minerals, but so far as the occurrences of those giving high assay values have been examined, indications of their developing into mines are still wanting. Mr. Beaudette states in his report that 'the best prospect in the territory is situated on a ridge between Eldorado and Ophir creeks, known as the Violet group.'

"Specimens of minerals are constantly brought to Mr. Beaudette for determination by miners from outlying districts, and on his journeys of inspection he is often shown specimens, the names and contents of which he is asked to furnish. To enable him to do this expeditiously, Mr. Beaudette has been furnished with a complete set of blowpipe tools and determinative tables.

"The following mining districts were established by proclamation of the Honourable the Acting Commissioner: Forty-mile District.—All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying within the watershed of the Yukon River and its tributaries below a point ten miles above the junction of the Forty-Mile and Yukon Rivers. Sixty-mile District.—All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying between the watershed of the Sixty-mile River and its tributaries above and including Big Gold Creek, and extending westward to the international boundary line between the Yukon Territory and the Territory of Alaska. Clear Creek District.—All that portion of the Yukon Territory within the watershed of the Stewart River from and including Lake Creek, a tributary of said Stewart River, from its left limit to and including Mayo Creek, a tributary of said Stewart River, from its right limit, excepting thereout that portion of the Yukon Territory within the watershed of McQuesten River above the forks of said creek. Duncan District.—All that portion of the Yukon Territory being within the watershed of the Stewart River above and including Mayo Creek, a tributary of said Stewart River, from its right limit, and also all that portion of the Yukon Territory being within the watershed of McQuesten River above the forks of said river. Dawson District.

—All that part of the Yukon Territory tributary to the Yukon River, from a point ten miles above the junction of the Forty-mile and Yukon Rivers to a point one mile below the mouth of Henderson Creek, except therefrom that portion of the Yukon Territory tributary to the Sixty-mile River, above and including Gold Creek. Stewart District.—All that portion of the Yukon Territory tributary to the Yukon River, from a point one mile below the mouth of Henderson Creek to a point one mile above the mouth of Selwyn River, excepting thereout that portion of the Yukon Territory tributary to White River, above and including the Nisling River and further, excepting that portion of the Yukon Territory tributary to the Stewart River, above and including Lake Creek. Pelly District.—All that portion of the Yukon Territory tributary to the Yukon River, from a point one mile above the mouth of Selwyn River to a point one mile above the mouth of Little Salmon River; also all that portion of the Yukon Territory tributary to White River, above and including Nisling River. Hootalingua District.—All that portion of the Yukon Territory tributary to Yukon and Lewes rivers, from a point one mile above the mouth of Little Salmon River to the head of Lake Laberge. Whitehorse District.—All that portion of the Yukon Territory tributary to Lewes River above the head of Lake Laberge. Dalton Trail District.—All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying to the south and west of the Pelly and White Horse districts.

Statement of Bullion deposited at Dominion of Canada Assay Office, Vancouver, B. C., from July 1, 1902 to June 30, 1903.

Territory.	Deposits.	Weights.		Value.
		Before melt	After melt	
	No.	Oz.	Oz.	\$ cts.
Yukon.....	136	12,231.08	11,954.94	194,778 58
British Columbia.....	345	22,112.46	21,322.86	340,683 85
North-west Territories.....	13	340.65	310.62	5,679 67
Ontario.....	8	1,159.32	1,157.31	20,202 50
Alaska.....	7	452.18	415.05	7,543 59
Total.....	509	36,295.69	35,160.78	568,888 19
				Oz.
Weight before melt.....				36,295.69
Weight after melt.....				35,160.78
				1,134.91
Loss percentage by melting.....				3.1268*

*This high percentage loss is due to the fact that many of the deposits were amalgam.

"Gold bullion to the amount of \$12,113,015.34 was exported from the Yukon Territory during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903. The ports of export and value of bullion corresponding to them are as follows:

Dawson	\$12,081,594.84
Whitehorse	24,799.50
Forty-mile	6,621.00

\$12,113,015.34

"Numerous requests for information relating to mining matters, the occurrence of economic minerals, the mining laws of Canada, and requests for annual reports on the mineral industries of Canada, of the